CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
## CHAPTER 1
### INTRODUCTION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

1.1 Introduction

The Municipal Corporation in India, like its counterpart the country borough in England, is the highest form of municipal government designed for the administration of civic affairs of the top class cities in the country.¹ Municipal government in India has been in existence since the year 1687 with the formation of Madras Municipal Corporation and then Calcutta and Bombay Municipal Corporations in 1726. In 1850, the improvement in Towns Act was passed by the government of India that established a system of councillor and gave them administrative authority. Subsequently, Lord Mayo’s Resolution of 1870 instituted the system of city municipalities and called for the introduction of an elected president to lead them. In 1882, Lord Ripon’s Resolution of Local Self Government created the outline and structure of Municipal Governance in India. In 1935 another Government of India Act brought local government under the purview of the state or provincial government and specific power were given.²

² Publicadministrationtheontheon.blockspot.in/2012/09/urban-local-government-municipal-html/
Municipal Corporation is the top and highest form of urban local government as it enjoys comparatively more powers and autonomy in day-to-day administration. Unlike rural-local government, urban local government in India is not hierarchical. The municipal corporation as an institution is more respectable and enjoys a greater measure of autonomy than other forms of local government.

1.2 Meaning of Municipal Corporation

The word ‘municipal’ has a variety of meaning in our state constitutions and statues. In some instances, it is employed to designate cities, villages, and incorporated towns: in other words it has been applied to any unit of government below the level of country. But whether used in either the strict or the elastic sense, ‘municipal’ applies to a unit of government which acts as an agent of the state.

The municipal corporate concept is Roman in origin and its development as a juristic entity stems largely from Roman practice. When Rome extended its sway over most of the world it knew, it found itself face to face with gigantic problem in administration--how to control the provinces without, at the same time, provoking the displeasure of the local

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inhabitants. It met this difficulty by making the cities of the provinces its administrative agents. Wherever Rome established its influence, the mother city, which had extensive power over its own inhabitants, granted similar privilege to the municipal. The Roman endowed their cities with corporate status, and it is from the Romans that we have obtained the idea of a municipal corporation.

"A municipal corporation is a city, town, village, or borough that has governmental powers. A municipality is a city, town, village, or in some states, a borough. A corporation is an entity capable of conducting business, cities, towns, village, and some boroughs are called municipal corporations because they have the power to conduct business with the private sector."

The word ‘municipal’ has a variety of meaning in many state constitutions and statutes all over the world. In some instance, it is employed to designate cities, villages and incorporated towns, in other words it has been applied to any unit of government below the level of the country. The municipal corporate concept is Roman in origin and its development as a juristic entity stems largely from Roman practice. The term ‘Municipal Corporation’ has been defined by the number of scholars.
According to *American Encyclopedia* a Municipal Corporation is a legal institution formed by the sovereign power creating a popular community of prescribed area and continues succession and for the purpose and with authority of subordinate self-government for improvement and administration of the affairs of the area. In more concrete terms, a municipal corporation is a body politic, created by the incorporation of the people of a prescribed locality and invested with subordinate powers of legislation, for the purpose of assisting in the civil government of the state and regulating and administering its local and internal affairs.

In the words of W. B. Mumo "A municipal corporation is a subordinate political body established by the authority of law, its existence evidenced, by general or special character with a corporate name, with defined limits and population and with delegated powers of local government. It is created by law and depends for its existence as well as its powers upon the state or nation."

According to the *Encyclopedia of Social Sciences*, “Municipal Corporations are purely political institutions created by the legislative power without the necessary consent of the people. As organs or agencies of state, they are endowed with government powers, but these rights, privileges and powers are conferred upon as trustees of the public welfare and are subject
to the legislative powers of the state within the limits of the constitutions, within the sphere assured to them by their charters. However, they are independent corporate entities.

1.3 History of Municipal Corporation

Urban local government is the responsibility of the department of Local Government in the state. In India a local government is widely known as local self-government. This term originated when the country was under British administration and did not enjoy any self-government either at the centre or state levels. When a decision was taken by the British Government to associate Indians in administering local affairs it meant a slice of self-government for the people. But today the term self-government has lost its significance as the country enjoys self-government both at the central and state levels. In fact, in the Indian constitution the term used is local government. The term ‘local government’ being a moral in nature, is to be preferred to virtue-embodying ‘local self-government’. When people begin to live together in a locality, certain problems arise from communal living. These problems relate to provision of civic amenities like supply of water, removal of rubbish, drainage, lighting, health facilities, roads, etc. As

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4 www.shodhganga.com – Powers & Functions and Control of Municipal Corporation of Patiyala, Chapter No. 5, Page No. 192 - 193
5 http://www.unescap.org
the population increases and the locality grows, more problems like regulation of trade and commerce, dangerous and unhealthy occupation facilities for education, public health, etc. arise and become more intense. All these amenities which make living better, physically, socially, economically, and culturally constitute the responsibility of local government. In fact local government is today much more important in the daily life of a citizen than the state or central government.

1 Entry 4 in List III (state list) of the seventh schedule reads: “Local government, that is to say, the constitutions and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.”

The essential attributes of a local government are, firstly, its statutory status; secondly, its power to raise finance by taxation in the area under its jurisdiction; thirdly, participation of the local community in decision-making in specified subjects and their administration; fourthly, the freedom to act independently of central control; and lastly its general purpose in contrast to single purpose character. Although local government existed in

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India in an ancient times, in it’s present structure and style of functioning it owes existence to the British rule in India. A beginning of local government may said to have been made in 1687 when, for the first time a local government body a municipal corporation was set up for the city of Madras. Local government is thus slightly less than three centuries old in India. Broadly it may be divided into the following five periods, each period characterized by a definite aim and purpose.

**Table No. 1.1 Progress of Local Government**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1687-1881</td>
<td>Local government was viewed and utilized to case central and provincial finances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882-1919</td>
<td>Local government began to be review as self- government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-1937</td>
<td>Local government came within the jurisdiction of provinces and further was transferred to popular control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938-1949</td>
<td>Local government was in a state of repair and reconstruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1991</td>
<td>Local government has been keyed to the requirement of the constitutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Local Government in India by Dr. Shriram Maheshwari, page No. 14.)

A municipal corporation was set up in 1687 in Madras. It was modeled after similar institutions then in vogue in Britain and clothed with the authority to levy specified taxes. The municipal corporation was set up because the East India Company believed that the people would willingly
pay. In 1726 the municipal corporation was replace by a mayor’s court, which was more a judicial body than an administrative one. The evolution of local government in India had to wait until 1793 when it acquired a statutory base the charter act of 1793 established municipal administration in the three presidency towns of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay by authorizing the Governor-General of India to appoint justices of the peace in these three towns. A fresh impetus to the growth of local government came in 1863 when the Royal Army Sanitary Commission expressed its concern.

The year 1870 makes a further stage in the evolution of local government. In that year Lord Mayo’s famous resolution was advocated a measure of decentralization from the desirability of associating Indian’s in administration and indicated the Municipal Government as the most promising field for this purpose. **Lord Ripon is known as father of local self-government in India.**

**The Rural Urban Relationship Committee (1966)** recommended a corporation form of government only for cities which have a population of not less than 5 Lakh and annual income of not less than one crore of rupees. Such qualifying tests as those of population- cum -revenue appear to be rather too rigid and cannot become exclusive criteria for the conversion of a municipality into a corporation.
The following criteria may be considered sufficient for setting up a municipal corporation for the city:

- Existence of thickly populated area.
- Existence development of the municipality and scope for its future development.
- Financial position of the municipality - present and prospective.
- Ability and willingness of the people to bear the burden of increasing taxation.
- Public opinion in favours of a corporation.

There are certainly no exact criteria. Indeed, all these would considered valid for constituting any kind of urban government in an area. The truth is that the state is the sole judge of which city should be converted into a corporation, towns and when generally speaking a sustained public opinion in favour of a municipal corporation and the bigness of a city induce the state government to confer on it the status of a municipal corporation. Although corporations vary both in population and revenue, they all share some characteristics in common.
1.4 Characteristics of Municipal Corporation

1. A corporation is set up only as a result of statute to be passed by the state legislative assembly.

2. A corporation form of urban government is generally based on the separation of deliberative from executive functions.

3. The Mayor is the head of the corporation and holds office for a renewable term of one year.

4. The State Government retains powers of control and supervision including even the power to dismiss the council and take over the administration.

The term corporation lends itself to two meanings. It may mean the complete entity which embraces both deliberative and executive wings. Under sub-section (2) and (3) of section 5 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act 1949 THE State Government was empowered to fix by notification in the official Gazette, for each city for which a corporation was constituted. The study group appointed by the Government of India in the matter of constitution, power and laws of the Urban Local

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Bodies and Municipal Corporations under the chairmanship of the Chairman of All India Council of Mayors.

The number of urban local governments has been increasing as a result of increase in urban and suburban population.

**Various Forms of Urban Government**

1 **Municipal Corporation**

   Municipal Corporations are set up only in big cities. The 74th Amendment Act provide that the area for different types of urban bodies would be specified by the Governor of the State, taking into account the population, density of the population there-in, revenue generated by the local body, percentage of employment has statutory status as it is created by an act of the State legislature or of the parliament in case of union territory. It is popular body that provides representation to local people. It does not have a sovereign status or inherent power. An important feature of a municipal corporation is that there is a statutory separation of the legislative (or the deliberative) wing and the executive wing. Most of their members are directly elected on the basis of adult franchise. The Mayor heads the council of a corporation and its standing committees.

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constitutes the deliberative wing which taken decisions. The Municipal Commissioner is the executive authority responsible for enforcing these decisions. Collectively the council headed by the Mayor. The standing committees and the Municipal Commissioner make up the corporation.

2 Municipal Council/Committee/Municipality

A Municipal Council is statutory body created by an Act of the State Legislature and the criteria for setting it up vary from state to state. The size of municipality is determined by the State government, but the minimum number of councillors should be five. Members of Municipal Councils are elected representative for a period of five years. The town is divided into wards according to its population and representatives are elected from each ward. Wards may be grouped together into ward council. The members elect a President among themselves to preside over and conduct meeting of the municipality. The State government also appoints an Executive Officer in the municipal council for the conduct of general administrative work. The functions of municipal council are broadly similar to those of a municipal corporation.

3 Notified Area Committees

In urban planning, a Notified Area is any land area put aside by legal provision for the further development. The Notified area Committee is
set up for an area which does not yet fulfill all the conditions necessary for the constitution of a municipality but which state government otherwise considers important. It is not created by statute but by a notification in the government gazette and hence the name ‘Notified Area’. The state government constitutes a committee called the Notified Area Committee to administer this area. All the members of this committee are nominated by the state government and there are no elected members. Its Chairman also appointed by the state government.

4 Town Area Committees

It is a semi-municipal authority, constituted for small towns. Such committees exist in several states. The Town Area Committee is constituted and governed by an act of the state legislature and its composition and functions are specified in it. The members may be partly elected and partly nominated by the state government.

5 Cantonment Boards

When a military station is established in an area, the military personnel move in and, to provide them with facilities of everyday life, a sizeable civilian population also joins the developing area. This form of urban local government is also a British legacy. Cantonment boards were first set up under the Cantonment Act in 1924. These boards are
generally administrated by the Defence Ministry. Board consists of elected and nominated members and the officer commanding the station is the President of the board. An elected member holds office for three years whereas the nominated ones continue as long as they hold office in that station.

6 Townships

Several large sized public enterprises have been set up in India. Near the plants, housing colonies have been built for the staff and workers. Since these industries are a source of employment, people from urban as well as rural areas are drawn to them and, resultantly, Small Township evolves around them. The townships are well planned and contain facilities like water, electricity, roads, health, etc. The expenditure on these services is shared by the industry concerned.

1.5 Features of Municipal Corporation

1 Protective Bordered Organization

Municipal Corporations must have legally approved boundaries otherwise they cannot exist. To be more specific, Municipal Corporation is a protective bordered political organization having a population for

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9 www.shodhganga.com – Powers, Functions & Control of Municipal Corporation of Patiyala, Chapter No. 5.
that exclusive welfare it is planned. This concept is based upon two assumptions first authority and second limits are to be compulsory upon authority. The area or object of control must be clearly defined.

2 Legal position:

A corporation is constituted by the Act which is passed by the government or by the assembly in case of union territory. The corporate existence of a municipal corporation springs from the fact that it is a creature of state and largely, a product of its law. Subject to the limit contained in either, the constitutions or the statute, the state government has almost unlimited authority to create such legal entities.

3 Dependent Status

Municipal Corporation has not its own power. Municipal Corporation use only those powers which are given by the State Government, it has no original powers. The State Government exercises the powers for determining the area, size of its council, responsibilities and powers, term of office, financial resources and can also dissolve it in case of consistent default in the performance of its duties.
4 Right of local self-government

This is important characteristic of Municipal Corporation flows from the concept of self-governance. The right of local autonomy is not regarded as an absolute right but rather one that arises from the fact that it is more suitable for the state to permit local people to handle matters of specific concern to them. Municipal Corporation have right to make rules and regulation for day-to-day work.

5 Principal of Contribution by people towards Expenditure

A municipal corporation is based on the principal that a major portion of the expenditure incurred upon the services and amenities it provides should be contributed by the people of the area. It derives its revenues through charges a variety of taxes and fees which it is authorized to require in addition to the grant-in-aid received from the state government.

6 Division between Deliberative and Administrative Functions

A municipal corporation is marked by statutorily separation of deliberative and executive wings. Municipal Corporation is a legal entity represent the organized legal will of the community, its main justification for existence is that it seeks to provide for the welfare of all its citizens.
7 Self-administration

A municipal corporation is a self-administration because it is managed by the people of its own area for their common welfare on the lines of representative democracy. In essence it is democratic government on the spot.

1.6 Main Characteristics of Urban Local Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Municipality</th>
<th>Rationale for Constitution</th>
<th>Brief Characteristics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>*Established in metropolitan areas or big cities</td>
<td><em>Constituted in “large urban areas”</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Wider functions and larger powers than councils, enjoy more autonomy and have larger revenue resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Separation of deliberative from executive functions and vesting of all executive powers in an appointed authority who is independent of the elected body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Committee/Council</td>
<td>*Most popular form of local government in urban areas</td>
<td><em>Constituted in “small urban areas”</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Set up in cities and large towns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Extent of State control is relatively larger than corporations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagar Panchayat</td>
<td>Constituted after 1992</td>
<td><em>Constituted in “areas in transition from rural to urban”</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notified Area Committee</td>
<td>*Set up by State government in medium and small towns</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>*Created for areas which do not fulfill conditions for important</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>*Also created for newly developing towns or areas where industries are being established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*All members including chairman are nominated by State Government and not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Abolished</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town Area Committee</th>
<th>*Semi–municipal authority constituted for small towns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Members are either wholly nominated or wholly elected, or partly nominated and partly elected</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abolished</td>
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</tbody>
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(Source: www.lse.ac.uk/ariaResearchCentre/_files/ARCWP19-Aijaz.pdf)

1.7 Need of Municipal Corporation

In 1961 one out of every five Indians lived in urban areas. Ten years earlier i.e. in 1951, one Indian out of every seven was town-dweller. By 1981 one -fourth of Indian’s population would be living in towns. Thus the urban population has been increasing at an accelerated rate. The role and significance of urban government is consequently bound to increase entailing a realignment and reorganization of rural-urban dimensions of the

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society. Urbanization is an integral part of the process of development. Industrialization and Urbanization are inseparable. The burden of urbanization in India has been born by Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils. Urban government includes Municipal Corporation, notified area committees, Municipalities, town area committees, cantonment board and township.

The migration of people in response to the needs of a rapidly developing industrial and commercial economy was reflected in the growth of cities. As more people congregated in urban centers, the town evolved into the large city and finally into the metropolitan region. Step by step, as the city developed, life for the urban people became increasingly complex. Generally, as the individual found his self incapable of dealing with the problems around him, municipal intervention took place on his behalf.

1.8 Importance of Municipal Corporation

Municipal Corporation is top most of urban local government. It is the top most, not in the sense that it exercises authority over other forms of urban government. Unlike rural local government urban local government in India is not Hierarchical. The Municipal Corporation as an institution is

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11 Dr. Maheshwari Shriram, Local Government of India, Orient Longmain Publication, New Delhi, April 1971, Page No. 171.
more respectable and enjoys a greater measure of autonomy than other forms of local government. Municipal Corporation implies provision of basic facilities and services in urban areas and regulation of growth. These facilities and services may be listed as water supply, drainage and sewerage, urban renewal and housing, urban redevelopment, transportation, road construction, supply of electricity, education, etc.

**Following points state the importance of Municipal Corporation:**

1. To take care of the requirements and necessities of the various communities like health, education, water supply, along with matters relating to property and housing taxes.

2. To conduct election is to offer convenient services for the public and its main aim is to resolve their daily complications.

3. To administer the city with such large levels of population and the interactions are made directly with the state government to bring things under control, whenever the need arises.

4. To help in providing services like public administration, road water supply, birth, death records, sewage, sanitation, flood control, drainage and other public safety services such as ambulance and fire services in the locality.
1.9 Municipal Corporation Act\textsuperscript{12}

- Prior to 1992, Indian local government did not have a constitutional status but only a statutory status under state law. Therefore, the governance of urban areas was directly under the control of the state government. This changed with the enactment of the 74\textsuperscript{th} Constitution Amendment Act, 1992. For the first time in the history of urban governance, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) were granted a constitutional position as the third tier of government. These bodies were given a constitutional outline for conducting regular elections, powers and financial devolution. The Amendment assigned local bodies with the responsibility of providing basic services. Urban Local Bodies are classified depending on the population:

- Nagar Panchayats: for urban areas
- Municipal Councils: for smaller urban areas
- Municipal Corporations: for metropolitan areas

The 74\textsuperscript{th} Constitution Amendment Act provides the outline for elected and nominated councillors. The number of elected councillors varies according to the population of an area. Nominated councillors are to be

\textsuperscript{12} Goel S.L., Urban Local Self-Government Administration & Management in the 21\textsuperscript{st} Century, Deep & Deep Publication Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, Page No. 71-72
selected by the elected councilors for their expertise in municipal administration. However, they are not granted voting rights. The 74th Constitution Amendment Act does not specify any specific organizational structure for municipal administration in India. This is an issue for state legislation and the structure differs from state to state.¹³

1.10 Functions of Municipal Corporation¹⁴

Coming to the listing of functions which are assigned to a municipal corporation, there are two broad practices in trend in the country. Functions assigned to corporations, particularly the obligatory ones, are more or less the same in all states. Uniformity is, thus the key-note; any difference is uncommon. And, what is more, the difference may occur only in the listing of a certain functions. The following functions are generally assigned to corporations in all the states.

Obligatory functions

1. **Supply of water**: The management and maintenance of all municipal water works and the construction or acquisition of new works necessary for a sufficient supply of water for public and private purpose.

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¹³ www.indiacode.nic.in/colweb/amend74.html
¹⁴ Dr. Maheshwari Shriram, Local Government of India, Orient Longmain Publication, New Delhi, April 1971, Page No.174
2. **Supply of electricity**: The lighting of public streets, municipal markets and public buildings vested in the corporation.

3. **Road transport services**: The naming or numbering of streets and of public places vesting in the corporation and numbering of premises.

4. **The construction and maintenance of public hospitals and dispensaries**: For the isolation and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be infected with a contagious or infectious disease and carrying out other measures necessary for public medical relief.

5. Lighting, watering and cleaning of public streets and other public services.

6. Securing or removal of dangerous building and places.

7. Removal of obstruction and projection in or upon streets and other public places.

8. Vaccination and inoculation.

9. Registration of births and deaths.

10. **Regulation of places for disposal of the dead**: The maintenance, change and regulation of places for the disposal of the dead and
provision of new places for this purpose and disposing of unclaimed bodies.

11. **Provision for primary education**: Maintaining, aiding and suitably accommodating stocks for primary education.

12. Maintenance of fire-brigade.

13. Publication of annual reports and returns on administration of the corporation.

14. Control and regulation of eating places and eatables.

15. Construction maintenance naming and numbering of Public Street.

16. Subject to adequate provision being made for the matters specified above provisions of relief to destitute persons in the city in times of famine and scarcity and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in such time.

17. Fulfillment of any obligation imposed to be or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

**Discretionary functions**

1. Construction of public parks, gardens, libraries, museums, theaters.

2. Public housing.
3. Planning and care of trees on road sides and elsewhere.

4. Relief to destitute and disable persons.

5. Destruction or detention of ownerless dogs or stray pigs or detention of animals causing nuisance.


7. Give reception of V.I.P.

8. Registration of marriage.


11. The maintenance of an ambulance service.

12. The regulation of lodging houses, camping grounds and rest houses in the city.

13. The building or purchases and maintenance of dwellings for municipal officer and servants.

14. The grant of loans for building purposes to municipal servants on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the corporation.
15. The furtherance of educational objects other than those mentioned in clause (15) of section 63 and making grants to educational institutions within or without the city.

16. The construction or maintenance of infirmaries or hospital for animals.

17. Paying the salaries and allowances, rent and other charges incidental to the maintenance of the Court of any stipendiary magistrate or any portion of such charges.

18. The registration of marriage.

19. Establishing and maintaining a farm or factory for the disposal of sewage.

20. Survey of buildings or lands.

Step by step as the city developed, life for the urban people became increasingly complex. Gradually, as the individual found his self incapable of dealing with the problems around him, municipal intervention took place in on his behalf.
1.11 Organization Structure of Municipal Corporation

The 74th Constitution Amendment Act does not specify any specific organizational structure for administration in India. This is an issue for state legislation and the structure differs from state to state. The Ministry of Urban development drafted a Model Municipal Law, 2003 which was circulated to state governments. The rationale for the lack of a centrally administered Municipal Model is that local bodies need to be flexible to respond better to local requirements. Two broad models are commonly in use.

Commissioner System

1 Mayor

The Mayor in the Municipal Corporation is typically chosen through indirect election by the councillors among themselves, for a term of one year which is renewable. The Mayor does not have executive authority. Councillors and Committee Councillors act as a Committee. The most powerful committee is standing committee which functions as the steering board exercising executive, supervisory, financial and personnel powers. It is composed or elected members varying in number between

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seven and sixteen through a system of proportional representation of councillors.

2 The Executive

The Municipal Commissioner acts as Chief Executive Officer and head of the executive arm of the Municipal Corporation. All executive powers are vested in the Municipal Commissioner. The powers of the Commissioner are provided by the statute and delegated the Standing Committee. The commissioner is appointed for a fixed term that is mentioned in the respective state’s statute. The commissioner’s power is classified into two broad categories: those listed in the statute creating the corporation and those delegated by the Corporation or the Standing Committee.

3 Mayor in council model

This form of city governance is similar to a cabinet government and follows the framework of state and national governments. This model consists of a Mayor and a cabinet, with individual portfolios, chosen from among the elected councillors. The Municipal Commissioner acts as the principal under the supervision of the Mayor who is the Chief Executive Officer.
References:


2. Publicadministrationtheontheon.blockspot.in/2012/09/urban-local-government-municipal-html


14. www.indiacode.nic.in/colweb/amend74.html

15. Dr. Maheshwari Shriram, Local Government of India, Orient Longmain Publication, New Delhi, April 1971, Page No.174